

The Sun

FOR 1888.
The year 1888 promises to be a year of splendid political developments, one and all redounding to the glory and triumph of a

UNITED DEMOCRACY.

In the Front Line will be found

THE SUN,

Fresh from its magnificent victory over the combined foes of Democracy in its own State, true to its convictions, truthful before all else, and fearless in the cause of truth and right.

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Address THE SUN, New York.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 7, 1888.

Practical Politics Again.

A recent event of more significance than

any other in the history of the State of New York

has been the election of Mr. McKean to the

position of Secretary of the State. Mr. McKean

was a member of the State Committee which

deposed Mr. Sanden and elected Mr. Kinsler

to the chair, and he has just been appointed

a messenger at the White House, with a

salary of \$1,800 a year. He voted for Kinsler,

the candidate supported by the Hon. Wil-

liam L. Scott, and when he applied for his

new post he pursued this perfectly reasonable

course, which he himself describes to a

correspondent of the *Pittsburg Dispatch*:

"I thought the place would suit me, and applied for it. Naturally I thought the influence of those who were

friendly to the Administration and among others

whose assistance I asked were Mr. Scott and Mr. Kinsler."

Mr. McKean's claim upon Mr. Cleveland's

attention was certainly strong. He was a

veteran soldier, he had helped the Admin-

istration in the Pennsylvania contest, and

he went about getting this place in a

common sense way.

Mr. Cleveland did perfectly right in re-

sponding with the appointment. The most

valuable effect of it will be its tendency to

remove the notion that the President is

essentially different in motives and principles

from his fellow citizens.

Nothing so handicaps a man as the effort

of outsiders to make him out something

altogether hollower and more elevated and less

human than the rest of mankind. Mr. Cle-

veland has had to endure such an in-

vidual comparison on the part of the Mug-

wumps, but a few more specific instances of

practical politics like the McKean case will

knock this silly and injurious fancy into

smithereens.

Neither Will Be the Candidate.

The subjoined remark of the Cleveland

Leader suggests a highly interesting situa-

tion, but neither of its prominent features

will materialize.

"A contest between David Bennett Hill and William

L. Warren for the Governorship of New York would

add a good deal of red fire and song and dance

to the coming national election."

As for Governor Hill, there are two reasons

of what might be called prohibitive

strength against his being again a candi-

date for Governor. He does not want it.

He does not want to be a candidate of New York Democrats.

They have other plans.

With Mr. Whitney the case is substantially

the same, though the circumstances

which have put him outside the list of

candidates are very different from those affect-

ing Governor Hill. Mr. Whitney does not

desire to be a candidate. Whatever views

he might have entertained formerly, and

however excellent would be his popularity

now that he should be nominated. Two of

the most eminent Democrats of New York,

therefore, are no longer in the State canvass.

Reflections upon the prospects of New York

politics are always interesting, but the

Leader has not yet hit upon a line of dis-

cussion which can be either fertile or in-

structive. However, the subject is still open.

Was Mr. Bayard Betrayed?

The diplomat's correspondence made pub-

lic yesterday will only serve to increase the

astonishment at the sudden and as yet un-

explained abandonment of the American

case by the American negotiators.

Up to the time when the so-called Com-

missioners met, the State Department had

steadily in view the main point in con-

troversy, namely, the right of our fishermen

to the same commercial privileges in Cana-

dian ports as are enjoyed by Canadian ves-

sels in our ports.

This right was vigorously asserted by Mr.

Bayard over and over again in his letters to

Mr. Lionel West and in his instructions to

Minister Frelat at London.

Let us see if there is any doubt that Mr.

Bayard fully understood the main point in

the American case.

On May 10, 1886, the Secretary of State

wrote as follows to Sir Lionel West:

"I may recall to your attention the fact that a proposition

to exclude the vessels of the United States from

of State to Minister Frelat on Nov. 15, 1886,

enclosed a draft of a memorandum to be

submitted to the British Government as Mr.

Bayard's plan of settlement. Here is part

of the memorandum:

"United States fishing vessels are to have in Dominion

ports the same commercial privileges as other United

States vessels, including the purchase of bait and other

supplies, subject to the ordinary port charges."

Mr. Bayard's explanation of this vital

provision is thus summarized in yesterday's

abstract of the hitherto unpublished docu-

ments:

"He [Mr. Bayard] calls attention to the fact that the

provision is for the mutual commercial facilities

allowed everywhere for the promotion of legitimate

trade, and nowhere more fully than in British ports and

under the commercial policies of that nation. He says

high facilities cannot, without a deep sea fishing ground

in the localities open to them equally with other nation-

alities. The inhibitory features of the treaty of 1818 are

exhausted, he says, when the fishing grounds are

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exhausted, he says, when the fishing grounds are

strenuously maintained up to the last mo-

ment, and strong in right, law, and justice."

Who abandoned the American case? Was

Secretary Bayard betrayed, and, if so, who

betrayed him?

Bothered by Boulanger.

The 55,000 votes cast for Gen. BOULANGER

in six departments at the recent by-elections

to fill vacancies in the Chamber of Deputies,

annoy the wiser, who had regarded him

as a quack. Friends of Mr. FERRY have

been urging the Government to make the

subject of a rigorous inquiry, but the

General has forestalled inquiry, by a

letter to the Minister of War, in which he

states that he would not accept. As a

General he is constitutionally ineligible to

the post of Deputy; but there is no law for-

bidding him to resume the functions of Min-

ister of War, or even to assume those of

chief of the republic, should events bring

about a new Presidential crisis.

The demonstration concerted at the ballot

box by the partisans of BOULANGER was not,

of course, intended to place him in the popu-

lar branch of the Legislature. It was

meant to show his friends in Paris, where he

is strongest, that they had many soldiers

in the country, and that they were not

to be despised. No doubt that will eventu-

ally be the result of the species of plebiscite

which has been organized by M. DEMOLENE

and the leaders of the party of re-

venge. It is something more than a

coincidence that within a few days after

the large vote was cast for the

General identified with an energetic

policy, a confession was extorted from

the present Minister of War that since the